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One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody who will produce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, or in any town, city, township, county or State in the United States or Territories, that General Harrison ever said that "one dollar a day was enough for any workingman."

One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody, under the same conditions, who will produce the proof that General Harrison ever said of the railroad strikers, in 1877, that "if he [Harrison] was in power he would put men to work at the point of the bayonet, and if that would not do, he would shoot them down like dogs."

The money is in Fletcher's Bank.

"The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Two dollars each was the price paid for marchers in the Democratic procession on Saturday night.

Of those who marched in the Democratic procession Saturday night, fully one-fourth were boys or minors.

SPEAKING of weather, who would want any better summer resort than Indianapolis while such days as yesterday continue?

THE Democrats gnaw a flea. There are no votes for their free trade, red bandana candidates in lies against General Harrison.

YOUR Uncle English knew when they had a real bona fide Indiana candidate, and yet "State pride" did not pull him through.

FROM this time until about the 10th of November the Indianapolis Journal will be somewhat devoted to politics. Now is the time to subscribe.

"The object of war," says President Cleveland in one of his veto messages, "is the attainment of peace." Brave words these for a man who fought by proxy.

THE New York Evening Post must have the "blind staggers." It quotes Custer and Sam Leffingwell to prove that General Harrison is not popular in Indiana.

A CAMPAIGN of lies, supported by subordination of perjury on the part of central committees and political managers, will not win in 1888, any more than it did in 1880.

IN 1864 "the sense of the American people" was not in harmony with the treasonable words of Mr. Allen G. Thurman, that "the war to restore the Union was a failure."

IN order for State pride to have its free course, run and be glorified, there must be something over which to be proud. This is a point our friends, the enemy, seem to have overlooked.

IF the New York Evening Post thinks Gen. Harrison is unpopular in Indiana, let it look at the election returns in 1876, in 1880, and in 1886, and "then wait until November, 1888. Is it necessary for a paper to make a fool of itself in order to be "goody-goody"?

THE Chicago Times, copied by the New York Evening Post, refers to "Col. Samuel Leffingwell, one of the most notable and substantial of labor reformers," to prove the unpopularity of General Harrison in Indiana. "It's enough to make a horse laugh."

THE Sentinel's arithmetic is slightly off. It says there were "seven thousand in line" in Saturday night's parade, but in the details figures up only a little over five thousand. As "Majah" Cuskey was wont to remark: "Gentlemen, we must make things canvass."

THE Sentinel loses no opportunity to sneer at State pride as a reason why Hoosiers should support General Harrison. State pride may not be the highest motive possible among American citizens, but it is better than that time-honored Democratic dogma, State sovereignty.

THE Philadelphia Times, not given to speaking well of Republicans, says: "The national committee has done the wisest thing possible in choosing Senator Quay as chairman, and if organization and work can compass Republican success, Harrison will not be left." The fact is, everything the Republicans do this year seems "the wisest thing possible." The selection of Senator Quay for

chairman of the committee undoubtedly puts the right man in the right place. The New York Graphic, Democratic, pays him the compliment of saying: "He is unquestionably the most dangerous man for the Democracy that could have been placed in charge of the Republican campaign."

"The Chinaman's policy is to live on next to nothing. He outstays the American by cheap living." "The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

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THE STATE OF INDIANA.

The nomination of the candidate for the presidency from Indiana necessarily makes this State the central battle-ground of the campaign. This would be so were the circumstances other than they are, but under existing circumstances it is peculiarly so, and the Republicans must make up their minds to the hardest, most desperate fight they have ever made. We do not discount the vast influence the personal popularity of General Harrison, and the high esteem in which he is held by all the people, will have; we do not depreciate the fact that many thousands and thousands of Democrats are turning away from Cleveland on account of the free-trade tendencies of his administration and his hostility to Union soldiers, as shown by the brutal vetoes of pension bills. These influences are powerful in favor of the Republicans, and they unquestionably start the campaign with a good lead in our favor. But, notwithstanding all this, the fact remains that the Democracy will make the most stubborn and relentless struggle to retain power. They will not let go unless dislodged by a desperate and uncompromising attack. Every agency they can summon or suggest will be used with unscrupulous and persistent force. This fight on the part of the Democracy will be all along the line; but it will be concentrated in Indiana. The Democrats do not regard it necessary to pay the slightest attention to the South; that they believe to be "solid" anyhow, and no effort will be expended in that direction. In New York and Indiana will the battle be fought out, and in Indiana especially, because they want to take the State away from General Harrison, in which event the Indiana Democracy would sit at the head of the table. Already enough is known to indicate the plan and purposes of campaign on behalf of the Democracy. It is to be as unscrupulous as political scoundrelism can make it, while the federal "machine" is to be worked with untiring energy and vigilance, under the personal direction of Mr. Cleveland and his lieutenants—"Boss" Dickinson, Vilas, Fairchild and Whitney. The election as director of the campaign of Seven-mule Barnum, who, in 1876, came out to Indiana and shamelessly opened the Tilden barrel in the sight of all the people, is sufficient evidence of the corruption that is to be undertaken. It is well known that millions of dollars are ready to be raised to buy the necessary electoral votes out of hand, any amount of money being pledged to debauch Indiana.

The Journal has some private "inside" and entirely reliable information as to Mr. Barnum's plans for Indiana, which warrant us in making these statements. The money is already coming into the State. It is now being used for the free circulation of the Sentinel and other newspapers, and for the getting up of club organizations wherever possible, and arranging for campaign demonstrations. The Sentinel is being scattered free in all quarters of the State, and the central committee is plying with funds to carry out whatever plans they may make. The Republicans of the State must prepare to meet the enemy in any shape in which he may present himself. Against corruption and unfair methods they must oppose the means so well used in 1886. They must make this a personal, individual, neighborhood campaign. Enthusiasm is well enough; but the steam must be harnessed to method, and made to do intelligent, well-directed work. Literature must be put into the hands of doubtful voters, and into the hands of Democrats and third-party men who may be reached by fact and reason. Each county committee should see to it that the local paper is put into every voter's hands who will receive it, and supplement this with the circulation of other papers, among which we may fairly name the Journal. One newspaper is worth a hundred documents. Money spent for documents is, as a rule, money thrown away. One hundred dollars expended for newspapers does more good than a thousand dollars spent for the regulation campaign documents, which find their way to the paper-mill rather than to the voters. This work the local committees must do. Then there must be a thorough neighborhood campaign. Never mind the mass-meeting; look after the next door neighbor, the precinct conference, the school-house meeting. See to these, and the mass-meeting will take care of itself when the time comes. In rural communities let each precinct committee know just how each voter stands, and what voter may possibly be influenced by fair argument; in towns and cities let some Republican in each block know the same facts; and then, to the doubtful voter, let the issues be presented intelligently, kindly, persistently. We want a people's canvass, a canvass in which every Republican is a missionary, in which every voter is reached. Against such a canvass "Seven-mule Barnum" and his cohorts will use their corrupt methods in vain. The Journal sounds the note of preparation; let it be carried into every nook and corner. Let no Indiana Republican set his figures less than 15,000 for Harrison in November, and having that as the prize of the mark of his high calling, press on to it with sleepless vigor.

THE Democratic demonstration Saturday night was fairly successful, though not commensurate with the time and labor spent in getting it up. Much larger political demonstrations have been seen here in former years, and will be again before the present campaign is over. Actual count or careful estimate by

different parties of the number of persons in the procession placed it at about 3,000, and many of these were from outside towns. Without any desire to belittle or understate the demonstration, we may say that, while in respect of numbers and display it was a creditable opening of the campaign, it fell far short of what might have been expected, considering the efforts expended upon it. The number and size of the ward clubs showed that the Democracy have made good progress in local organizations, and have them well in hand. This is something for Republicans to think about. The Republicans have had their burrah season, and should be getting down to close, systematic, hard work.

"The idea of anything cheap is repudiated by your American laborer. He looks at the style and luxury of the rich and works himself into a fury to attain the same enjoyment." "Of all the American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

HERE is another little trophy to Mr. Allan G. Thurman. It has been discovered that the following plank of the Democratic platform of 1864 was written by the present Democratic candidate for Vice-president. The fact will still further endear him to the soldiers, who were then in the field fighting for the preservation of the Union:

"Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of a war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution has been trampled in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to a national convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest possible moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the federal union of all the States."

THE Democratic party ought to feel highly gratified at the solid support it is receiving from British and Canadian papers. A recent issue of the Toronto Mail has a leading editorial on "The Struggle in the States," in which the warmest sympathy with the Democracy is expressed. The Mail says: "The Mills bill proposes to abolish at one stroke about eighty millions of taxes, by putting certain articles on the free list and by reducing the duties on others. A much more drastic measure may be looked for, however, should the Democrats win in November. Shrewd judges think that long before the close of Mr. Cleveland's second term the tariff on dutiable goods will be lowered to 25 per cent, and the free list enlarged by the addition of everything classed as raw material." It is the opinion of a great many shrewd judges in this country that nothing of the kind will happen in Mr. Cleveland's "second term." His presidential career and the raid on protection are likely to end simultaneously.

THIS very sad picture we clip from the New York Star, Mr. Cleveland's and the brewers' personal organ:

"To the higher qualities of statesmanship Senator Quay makes no pretensions. He possesses no qualifications as a public speaker, no capacity to win over converts by appeals to reason, no ability to persuade the masses by argument, but his schemes are best calculated to advance the general welfare. In Congressional debate, his voice has never been effectively raised. To the forum of popular discussion, he is a comparative stranger. He is neither a distinguished orator of the talking type, nor an eminent respectable figure like Mr. Benjamin Franklin Jones or the late Marshall Jewell. Upon none of the time-honored plans of campaign does the Republican party place its reliance this year."

The Star's saddened soul must be comforted when it contemplates how admirably "Seven-mule" Barnum, the Democratic manager, embodies all the graces in which Mr. Quay is so sadly deficient.

HERE is a paragraph from the New York Sun, which will be of special interest to American workmen, in view of the intense interest felt in England for the re-election of Mr. Cleveland:

"England, indeed, is the commercial pirate of the ocean, and the United States is the most to rob the United States of its industry and get control of our market. If she succeeds, every workingman and workingwoman in this country will be brought to comparative poverty. You can't help losing the high wages you now receive. You retain any wages you get, but you get them in the paper-paid labor of England, you will be compelled by that competition to accept, as wages, precisely that pauper pay." "Then perhaps you will love England more than you do now."

It is to be noticed that none of the speakers at the Tomlinson Hall meeting on Saturday night had a word to utter against General Harrison personally; they were careful to say that as a man he is rightly highly esteemed. It was left to the managers of the street demonstration, the successors to penitentiary contrivances in party management, to make a parade of what they knew to be miserable lies and slanders, hiring and inducing men and boys to carry the transparent falsehoods. There may be a legal difference between this and subornation of perjury, but in the domain of morals the distinction is very shadowy.

THE demonstration on Saturday night was one of the most satisfactory ever made in a political campaign. The Democrats claim, through their organ, to be perfectly satisfied, and we know Republicans all were. After six weeks of hard labor the Democrats succeeded in drawing together a street parade of about three thousand persons, men and boys, while Tomlinson Hall was emptied of two-thirds of its audience before Mr. English had read more than half of his composition.

THE deaf mutes are said to be organizing in favor of Harrison and Morton. There are about 44,000 deaf-mute voters in the country, and a large majority of them are Republicans. They belong to a class of citizens who, if they do not do much talking, keep up a lively thinking.

As a matter of fact, there were in the Democratic parade on Saturday night about twenty-five hundred persons. The Journal's account said three thousand, but several impartial estimates made the number between

2,400 and 2,500. The Sentinel's statement of seven thousand is the same political juggle that caused it to insult and belittle the Railroad Club's display of the preceding Friday. There is nothing gained by foolish exaggeration or depreciation, either.

STATE pride had considerable to do with giving the electoral vote of Indiana to Mr. Hendricks. The Democrats have always boasted that many Republicans voted for him on personal grounds, although differing with him politically. We know of some who did, just as we know of many Democrats who will vote for General Harrison for a like reason. When there is occasion for its exercise, State pride can be relied on.

IN Cleveland, O., the Harrison Club of veterans who voted for "Tippecanoe" in 1840, already numbers 463. Reports of the same kind are coming in from all parts of the United States. This shows two things: one that the voters of 1840 were remarkably vigorous and long-lived set of men, and the other that they are still moved by the magic of the Harrison name. There is something in a name in this campaign.

SOME of the mottoes upon the Democratic transparencies on Saturday night were pure, unadulterated, unmitigated lies. The men who ordered them knew them to be lies, and when they hired the boys to carry them they knew they were employing agents to disseminate lies. There is no moral difference between a man who will do that and one who would suborn a perjurer in order to defeat a suit in court.

THE memorable campaign of 1840, so often referred to now, was much longer than our campaign at present. Gen. William Henry Harrison was nominated in December, 1839, and the active campaign was opened in the following January. But with our present facilities for communication and travel we can do more campaigning in four months than they could then in nine.

THE Democrats are funny in spots. They are now asserting that Senator Quay cannot accept the Republican committee chairmanship because of the law which prevents United States officers from soliciting political contributions. They seem to forget about Senator Gorman and Congressman Scott, who are to do the corruption work for Cleveland, the Reformer.

IN "doing up" the administration with his fisheries speech, Senator Hoar probably had no thought of fishing for a reward, but on the strength of it the Boston Herald has already nominated him to a position in President Harrison's Cabinet. By the way, it is curious how much interest Democratic papers are taking in the formation of that Cabinet.

THE proposed establishment of a Harrison and Morton deaf-mute paper brings out the fact that 31,000 of these afflicted but intelligent and level-headed citizens voted with the Republicans in 1884. This year it is hoped to secure the other 13,000 also. They can't make much noise in the campaign, but their votes count just the same.

IT is simply disgraceful that a man of the pretensions of George William Curtis should write a sentence like this, which appears in the leading editorial of Harper's Weekly: "Cleveland proposes freer clothing; his opponents propose freer whisky." Mr. Curtis knows that to be a lie of the lowest sort of a demagogue.

A DEMOCRATIC correspondent, who has been studying General Harrison's character, says "he has a very exaggerated idea of his capabilities and importance." Those who know him best have not thought so; but if it be true, what a change it will be from Cleveland, who so underestimates his capabilities and importance!

"You cannot sell any but the choicest cuts of beef, the superior flour and the choicest coffee to a miser or mechanic."—THE American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

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THE Evansville Journal, printing a paragraph from the Commercial Gazette, says: "No man can endure the ordeal through which Gen. Ben Harrison is now passing without serious injury to his health and perhaps permanent disability. There is no doubt that Gen. William H. Harrison and Gen. Zachary Taylor were killed with kindness before they had been long in the presidential office. Both were men well above the average, and both were in the prime of life and had taken excellent care of themselves. At the same time flesh and blood cannot endure the strain to which he is subjected without serious consequences."

On the subject of the injury to his grandfather's health, Mr. Samuel F. Covington relates, through the Commercial Gazette, that one cause of Gen. Harrison's early leaving off the campaign was the same hand shaking business, which even persecuted the old General while a passenger on a steamer, of which Mr. Covington was clerk, between Rising Sun and Cincinnati. The General was a frequent passenger between North Bend and Cincinnati, and had a right to expect an occasional rest while en route; but the hand-shaking business was even taken into the office of the boat where he frequently took refuge. Some of these fellows would shake hands with and talk to him every time they saw him, not heeding his desire for an occasional rest. The consequence was, the General was pretty well exhausted before he went to Washington, and the fatigue he underwent there soon killed him.

In self-defense, Gen. Ben Harrison will soon have to retreat to some secluded place where he will see but few people and have relaxation from the incessant drudgery upon his energies."

ON Wednesday night a severe snow-storm prevailed on Mount Washington, Mount Mansfield and some other peaks, including Camel's Hump. A party of ladies and gentlemen from Burlington, Vt., who were camping out on the latter mountain, were caught in the storm and experienced great suffering. When rescued on Thursday, several of the ladies were half dead from exposure, and had to be carried down the mountain on litters. It was a remarkable experience for midsummer.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND has bought himself a new \$18,000 house in Washington. This does not look much as if the rumor that he intended soon to retire to Hominy Hill, Ark., were based on good authority. It is suspected that Mr. Cleveland experienced a pang of disappointment when he heard of this purchase.

represented, as given in detail, foot up to but 5,880. A little matter of but 1,200 makes slight difference in a Sentinel yarn; but still, it is not admitted, that the artistic feature of the story would be improved if both ends were made to agree—even if neither of them is correct.

THE Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, is reported to have said that he had never heard of Benjamin Harrison. Possibly; but there are hundreds of Democrats down in Posey county who never heard of Charles Francis Adams.

A HARRISON club in Philadelphia carries out the 1840 idea to a realistic degree. It has built a log cabin in a convenient locality, and uses it as its headquarters.

So the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What was the date of the appointment of the tariff commission by Arthur? Who were the members? About what per cent. reduction did they recommend? FRANK R. HALE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 13.

The tariff commission bill was approved by President Arthur, May 15, 1882. The following persons composed the commission: John L. Hayes, of Massachusetts; Austin M. Garland, of Ohio; Jacob A. Ambler, of Ohio; Robert P. Porter, of W. H. Underwood, of Georgia; Dunsan T. Kenner, of Louisiana; Alex. R. Beteleur, of West Virginia; and W. H. McMahon, of New York. They were appointed June 7, 1882. The report of the commission, made to Congress in December following, recommended an average reduction in duties of about 20 per cent., as they estimated it.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE Mills bill is a bill against the mills.—Detroit Journal.

HURRAH for "Tippecanoe and tariff too!" That's the slogan.—Detroit Tribune.

THERE are Irish-American Republican clubs in each of the twenty-four assembly districts in New York city.

THE Sun, the oldest paper in Braddock, Pa., and Democratic organ, has come out for Harrison and Morton.

GEN. CLINTON B. FISK, Prohibition candidate for President, says he will not begin his campaign until Sept. 1.

MAYOR AMES, of Minneapolis, is quite likely to be a candidate for Governor of Minnesota again on the Democratic ticket this year.

THE Democrats of Kansas have nominated John Martin for Governor, and the Republicans will probably renominate their present Governor, John A. Martin.

GOV. ST. JOHN, thus far in the campaign, seems to be the only Democratic orator now on the stump who does not take an occasional drink.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE.

THE Republicans of the Fourteenth ward, Brooklyn, N. Y., have organized a Harrison and Morton club with 120 members, fourteen of whom were formerly Democrats.

A NORTH ADAMS man, it is reported, is living with his neck broken, and he is in great demand at Democratic ratification meetings, where he is used to personify the party.—Time.

THE funny fellows who call General Harrison Ah-Ben now forget that when he was fighting for the Union to do away with cheap slave labor, the chief of them were known as Massa.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., has a Republican club of 550 members, over forty of whom are former Democrats. Harrison and the tariff plank in the Republican platform have taken Indiana out of the list of doubtful States.

IT is announced that Mr. Theobald, who came so near shaking Mr. Carlisle out of his seat in 1886, will run again this year. This is bad news for the speaker, for Theobald will be able to make a still more vigorous campaign this year.—Boston Journal.

EX-GOV. THADDEUS C. POUND, of Wisconsin, who refused to support Blaine four years ago, is enthusiastic for Harrison and thinks 90 per cent. of the Republicans who voted for Cleveland will support Harrison this year. He considers Harrison's election assured.

PROTECTION at the rate of 100 per cent. for Southern rice but not one penny for Northern wool—that is the cheerful sort of free-trade Roger Q. Mills is. Meanwhile, let the Democrats cheer up in chanting "Away with Sectionalism."—Philadelphia Press.

COMMITTEES of the Americans club, of Pittsburg, are at work on a plan for sending a force of workers into the doubtful States on a vestibule train. If the plan is carried out, 200 workers will go on the trip to Indiana. The tariff issue will send out some workers.

WE are informed that a large invoice of red bandannas is on its way to this port from Manchester. They are described as very handsome, and on each of them appears Lord Nelson's famous motto: "England expects every man to do his duty."—Brooklyn Standard Union.

A. P. EDGERTON, the amiable old Hoosier who presides over the so-called Civil-service Commission, is said to be sorely disappointed that the Democrats did not nominate him for Vice-president. This is the first intimation the country has had that he was a candidate.

EX-GOV. NOYES, of Ohio, has been in some of the river counties of West Virginia, and says the Republicans there are elated over the prospect of carrying the State. In his long experience he has never seen the Republican party more harmonious or more in earnest than at present.

THE great value of an unsullied character receives a signal illustration in the case of Gen. Benjamin Harrison. Not one word can his political opponents say against him in this respect. So correct has been his private and professional conduct that there is not a flaw or blemish in it.—Evansville Journal.

THE tide of all one way in Massachusetts. It is now announced that Mr. Stephen M. Wald, one of the most respectable of the independents, will support Harrison. And we are pleased, also, to note that Samuel Hoar, who has no superior of his years at the bar, has taken his place in the Republican column.—Boston Advertiser.

HORACE K. THURBER, special partner of the great grocery house of Thurber, Whyland & Co., at New York, was a strong advocate, four years ago, of the election of Grover Cleveland. Today he is strongly opposed to him. Mr. Thurber says: "I would not vote for my own father, but I favor the destruction of our American industries."

MR. WM. J. TAYLOR, a delegate to the Chicago convention, who has been traveling extensively since the Republican nominations were made, said to a reporter on his return home: "There is not the slightest doubt about Harrison and Morton sweeping the Northern States and being elected by a handsome majority. In every State I have visited since the close of the campaign I have found the people filled with enthusiasm for the ticket."

THOSE who assail General Harrison for his Chinese record are making a small headway. California is satisfied with it at least. The Republican portion of California is and nobody else cares much about the subject, except to awaken unworthy prejudices. Nobody can hurt General Harrison now in this matter except himself. He may injure himself by an attempted apology or explanation, but, if he stands up like a manly man, he will be all right.—Boston Herald.

IN New York State all the leather merchants and the cement manufacturers are wheeling into line for the Republican ticket. The Mills bill has badly affected both industries. The cement manufacturers feel it even more severely than the leather dealers, because it has compelled many of them to shut down their places. Cement is one of the great industries of the State, and the closing down of the places where it is manufactured works great hardship to the men employed as well as to the manufacturers.—Brooklyn Standard Union.

THE good old poet, John G. Whittier, gives Harrison, Morton and Protection his hearty endorsement. In a letter to his nephew, L. H. Caldwell, of Hoboken, N. J., Mr. Whittier thus writes of the Republican national candidates: "The selection of Harrison and Morton [go] (under the circumstances) the very best that could have been made. They will, if elected, sustain the great principle of protection to American industry and labor against the encroachments and competition of European nations. They will carry out the principles of the Republican platform, the advancement, the elevation

and prosperity, the equality of all men, black or white, rich or poor, under the Constitution. I see no reason why they will not be elected."

Now "Ben" a soldier tried and true,
Just like his grandfather, "Tippecanoe,"
As "Tip" beat "Van" and got the seat O,
Just so will "Ben" outstrip old "Veto."
To grandpa's seat he'll send his heir—
And we'll put him in the White House chair
Get out of the way with your four party
That grandpa sent in right before his time.
—Capt. O. H. Hilden, Greenacres, Ind.

THE quail bird has snow-white flesh,
Likewise the rooster game,
The crow bird's flesh isn't white at all,
But we'll eat it just the same.
—Memphis Avalanche (Dem.)

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A NEW theater curtain is made of canvas with a backing of spongy asbestos. It is kept wound on a roller in a trough of water beneath the stage.

THE sons of the Duke of Acosta, it is stated, are about to be sent on a journey around the world, it being the desire of King Humbert that they should not be at home to witness their father's second marriage.

MR. FRANCIS P. FLEMING, who will probably be the next Governor of Florida, boasts kinship with Hernando Cortez, George Washington, Mrs. Neckar and the Duke of Burgundy. He is also believed to be a lineal descendant of Adam.

GERMANY ought to have celebrated grandly the recent seventy-first anniversary of the birth of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, for he did much for German unity. "It is greatly to you that I owe this day," said old Kaiser William to him, immediately after the imperial coronation at Versailles.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE recently received a notification at Livingston, M. T., that a dead registered letter awaited his orders at Washington. He sent the following reply: "If the letter referred to is so dead that it is offensive, you might send the remainder to Buffalo, Indiana, where I will claim the mummy in about a month."

A PARTY of boys bathing in Newark bay were attacked by a bug two inches long, of a light brown color, with double wings of a light silver color and four big claws near its head. The insect was captured, and the Jerseymen all declare that they never saw its like before. It is believed to have raised blumps on the epidermis of the boys, which refuse to disappear.

E. S. STOKES has started a new down-town cafe in New York which is simply gorgeous. It has a floor of Italian mosaic, which alone cost \$12,000. The octagonal bar is of Mexican onyx and white mahogany, and covered with silver. The supporting pillars are also of white mahogany and onyx, and there are enough of them to make a man wish he were rich. Silver beer-mugs and a collection of silver plates are incidental to the general magnificence.

A LEADING English judge is hard of hearing, and recently, it is said, there was frequent applause during the hearing of a case before him. He alienated it several times, but after awhile came an outburst louder than ever, and in great indignation he exclaimed: "These demonstrations are most unusual; if I did not believe I shall have the court cleared at once! But the judge had heard was a peal of thunder from a storm that had suddenly come upon him."

M. JOVIS, the French aeronaut, still persists in his intention of crossing the Atlantic if possible in